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Supl. 62, 67



# CATALOGUE

--OF--

## RARE WATER LILIES.

THE ORIENTAL NELUMBINUM,  
(Sacred Lotus,) and its varieties. White, Yellow,  
Pink, and Blue Lilies.



RAISED AND FOR SALE BY

**CEO. RICHARDSON,**

LORDSTOWN, TRUMBULL CO., OHIO.



OFFICE OF  
E. E. BRITTON, M. D.,  
SPENCER, OHIO.

Ang. 4th, 1891.  
GEO. RICHARDSON,  
Lordstown, O.

Dear Sir :  
I have frequently thought of writing you concerning the Lotus bulb sent me sometime ago. First, I desire to express my appreciation of the very fine plant sent, and of the evident care with which it is prepared for shipment. I placed it in an oil barrel sunk to a depth bringing the top of the barrel a little below the surface of the ground.



Its growth and beauty fully meets my expectation. I found one leaf this morning to be nineteen and one-half inches in diameter. The fourth flower stalk has made its appearance. Many have admired its beauty, and several of my neighbors have expressed their determination to have one another year.

When I see my family, in the early morning, standing about this plant and hear their expressions of glad surprise, I am led to reflect that it is scarcely a wonder that the idol worshippers of orient climes, in the long ago, should have deemed these magnificent plants and flowers worthy objects of adoration.

Beautiful flowers lend a charm to present existence, serving as an inspiration to the creature, inviting to a closer communion with the Creator. Well might the Great Teacher say. "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Very Truly Yours,

E. E. BRITTON.

## WATER LILIES.

Searching for water lilies—the *Nymphaea Odorata*—in pond, river or lake is generally a pleasure to the old or young, for there is seldom to be found a man, woman or child who is not attracted to these pure white beauties riding superbly upon the surface of the water; often rising from the watery slums pure, chaste and golden hearted, like many human flower that rises above its polluted surroundings in the slums of earth.

Within a comparatively few years the sale of lilies has increased wonderfully, and rare and beautiful species have been introduced into our parks and elsewhere. It was recently the writer's privilege to visit the lily ponds of George Richardson, of Lordstown, Trumbull county, O., where one realizes what can be produced on what seems to be perfectly worthless land.

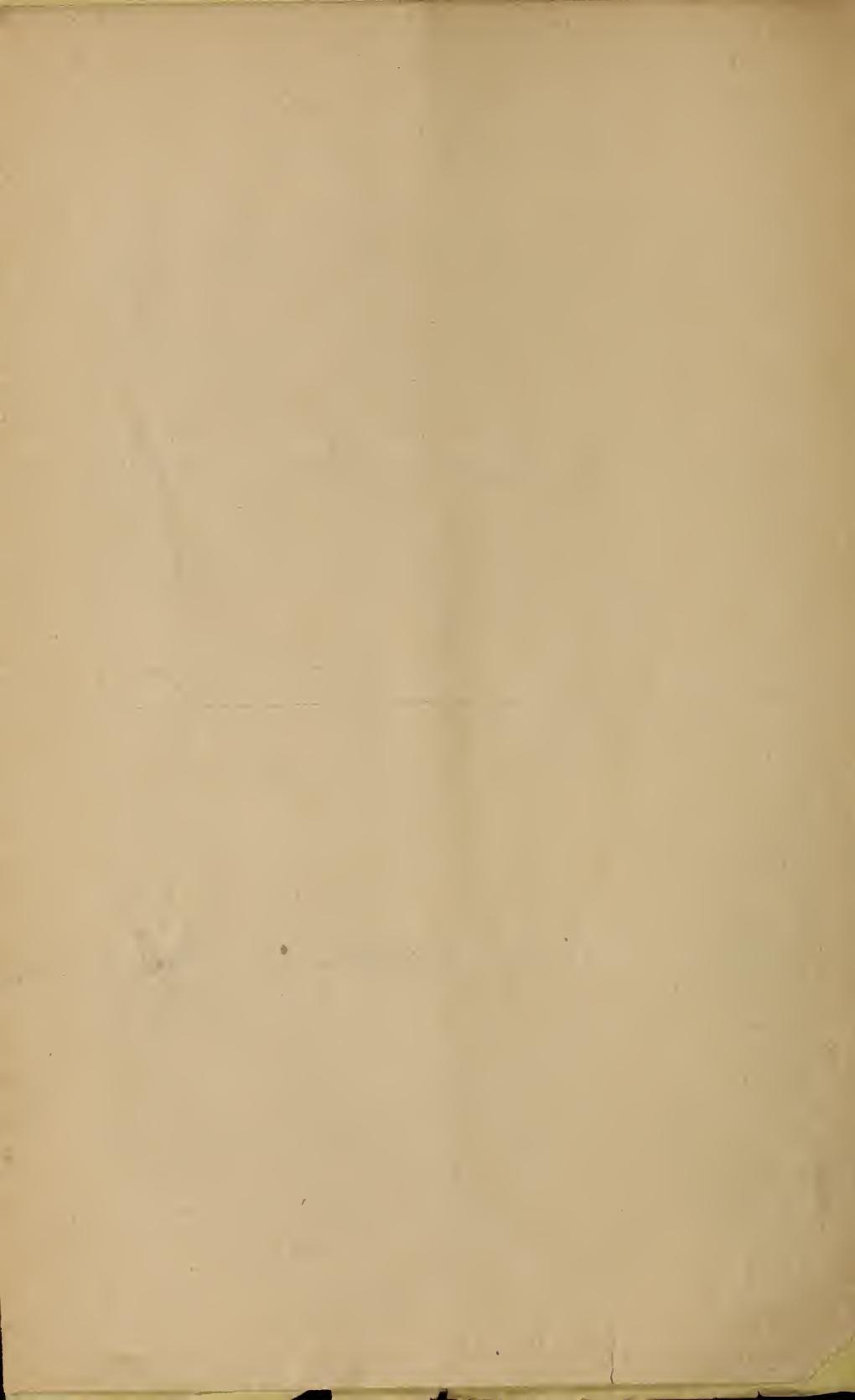
Some seventeen years ago Mr. Richardson was led to locate a pond on a low, clayey lot and plant therein a few lilies. He now has twenty one ponds, some covering an acre of ground, and he intends to open several more this autumn. The clay is of the hardest kind, but forms an excellent bottom for the rich soil of a foot and a half in depth, into which the rhizoma of the lily is embedded some three feet beneath the surface of the water. In one pond, which may well be termed Old Glory's pond, grew the deep pink, (almost red), the white and the blue varieties; in others were the *Marliaca Chromatella*, of rich yellow hue; the *Odorata Rosea* in dark and in light shades of pink; and then again were the ponds of Irish Loch lilies of unusual size, with broad heavy petals of the purest white. This variety does not wilt so quickly as others when out of water.

Of the English lily—*Alba Candidissima*—which is a great bloomer, and of the American lily—*Superba*—which to the writer's eye seems the loveliest of all, its great, full flowers riding superbly upon the water. The ponds are separated by narrow walks, and several, a full acre in extent, and their surfaces covered with pads and blossoms of these rare beauties.

There are eight ponds devoted to the *Nelumbium*, or sacred Lotus, once the national flower of Egypt, where the flower was used as a necessary adornment at all festivals and other ceremonials.

It also became the favorite flower in architectural designs; the lotus bud capitals crowning a large class of pillars in Egypt. Its leaf combined with that of the acacia and palm crowns the beautiful columns of the temple of Isis, and its flower and pod are to be seen in many designs and symbols. The Egyptian lotus was originally white and grew in the Nile, but is no longer found in Egypt. The so-called Egyptian lotus is light pink with deeper hued edges.

The Japanese lotus has light rose colored petals. The Chinese lotuses are deep pink-white and yellow, and those from the Ganges, India, are striped or shaded. In these lotus ponds Mr. Richardson has numerous varieties of pink, yellow, white, striped or shaded. One peculiarity of this plant is that it has but two pods or leaves. One lies on the water, the other, rolled on each side, rises some two feet or more above the surface of the water before it unfolds. This one protects the bud, which soon follows, rising even higher than its accompanying leaf, before it unfolds, a marvel of beauty to delight the beholder. The seed vessel of the lotus may have suggested the modern sprinkler, as it resembles the same in shape. Through its several holes in the larger end may be seen the large blue black seed, such as the Egyptians used to eat at their feasts, and were thought to bring delightful dreams to the lotus eater. The acorn shaped seeds are hard as iron and capable of taking a fine polish. When prettily mounted they make desirable breastpins and other articles of jewelry. From these twenty-one ponds plants are sent forth annually to every state in the union, and hundreds of blossoms are gathered daily from the middle of June until the frost comes in the fall. And yet Mr. Richardson is only one of the many lily growers of the country, where the demand is steadily increasing as the flower enters into the designs of the florists, who are making it a successful rival of the rose in many of their works of art.—C. A. Uran, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.



# The Oriental Nelumbium, or Sacred Lotus.



HERE is, perhaps, no flower that blooms on the face of the earth, at least none that can be grown in this northern latitude that is so magnificent and beautiful as *NELUMBIUMS*. From time immemorial it has remained undisputed queen among the flowery kingdom. In all heathendom it is worshipped and considered by them to be the goddess among flowers, and for that reason it is called sacred. In Egypt it is believed that the seeds have medicinal qualities, and on their feast day eat them, either raw or roasted in the coals. When the river Nile is rising, the inhabitants gather lotus flowers and scatter them on the water, supposing by this that the river will rise to the desired height, and the next season will be an abundant harvest.

The Chinese think that if a person eats the seeds of the Sacred Lotus that night they will have a delightful dream. The seeds are the size and shape of a white oak acorn, and in their green state taste very much like a chestnut; each pod contains from ten to twenty.

In many of the ancient temples there are long marble columns with the lotus flower in full bloom carved on the top.

'Tis supposed that the pink lotus was first discovered in Asia, and during the long series of foreign wars in the days when the world was young, when the triumphant armies of Egypt marched through Persia they brought home as trophies of conquest, roots of the Sacred Lotus, and for ages it remained their national flower, which is proven by sculpture and paintings, which remain to the present day. But the flower itself has disappeared from the Nile and is now only found in a few gardens of Egypt.

The pink lotus was also carried to India, China and Japan, where it remains until the present time. The influence of climate, soil, etc., has so changed the color of the flower that we now have three varieties of pink Lotus. The Egyptian Lotus (*NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM*) is light pink shaded to deeper pink at the edges. The

Chinese Lotus (*NELUMBNIUM ROSEUM*) is a deeper shade of pink than the above, and more globular in form. The Japan Lotus (*NELUMBNIUM KERMESINUM*) is a beautiful, clear light rose color.

Although these are the rarest and most attractive flowers in this country, they are the easiest cultivated. Anyone who has a small pond or tank can raise them. They do best where the water is about one foot deep. They will grow and do well where the water is two feet deep, but must be STARTED in shallow water. If planted in a pond, it is best to plant them near the edge, or some place where the water is not more than six or eight inches deep. They are of a rambling nature and soon overspread a large pond. They will run out for ten to twenty-five feet the first year they are planted. One of my customers reported to me that his grew forty feet the first summer. Some people claim that if lotuses are planted in a pond where they have freedom to run they will exhaust themselves and not bloom as well as if confined in a tank.

The flowers and leaves are borne on strong foot stocks rising three to four feet above the surface of the water. They commence to blossom about the last of June and continue until frozen up in the fall. At first they open like a gigantic tulip, and emit a delightful fragrance. In their last stage of expansion they are from eight to twelve inches across. The leaves themselves are very beautiful. They are perfectly round and are about two feet across. I have had some so large that when laid on top of a large wash tub they would project over two or three inches all around.

They are perfectly hardy. When we speak of an aquatic being hardy, we do not mean, however, that it will stand actual freezing, but if placed in the water below the reach of frost it will endure the winter.

The roots which are to remain in the ground for the next year's growth go down from ten to twenty inches in the mud, then with from one to two feet of water over them, there is little danger of frost reaching them.

They should not be planted until the late growing season has fully arrived. I have learned by experience that the best time to plant lotuses is from the middle of May to the middle of June. I will ship to southern customers earlier than to northern ones. I always notify the purchaser by postal card three or four days before sending the plants.

It will be difficult to say which variety of the lotus is the most desirable. All are worthy of a prominent place in any collection. The Egyptian Lotus was the first imported to this country, and it is natural that it should be called the best, but judging from the remarks of the hundreds of intelligent people who visit my ponds during the blooming season, they all have their admirers, and it would be difficult to say which is the best variety.

**LOTUSES IN TANKS.**—Many people have an idea that Lotuses and other water lilies are very difficult to raise. They are far from being correct. There are few plants that are so easy to grow, or require so little care as lotuses, and none that will produce such grand flowers. When it becomes known how little care they require and the amount of blossoms they produce, nearly all flower lovers will have them. All that is necessary is to procure an old oil barrel or molasses hogshead, have it sawed in two and sunk in the ground in some low part of the lawn. If a tub is made ex-

pressly for this purpose it is best to have it two and a half or three feet deep and good heavy iron hoops on it. Cement basins can be used, but should be well protected in the winter or they will be injured by the frost. 'Tis best to have the top of the tub two or three inches below ground. Then put ten or twelve inches of good rich soil in the tub, and fill it up with water. Then plant the roots and the work is done. If the water should dry up at any time, put in more. If in the Northern states, it is best to cover the tub in the winter. Late in the fall place boards on the tub, then cover it with earth, straw, leaves, manure, or anything else that will exclude frost. The covering should be removed early in the spring. Never disturb the roots in the fall. An inexperienced person should not disturb them at any time, or the whole plant may be destroyed.

I frequently receive letters from persons asking how Lotuses and other water plants can be grown where the water is four or five feet deep. If I was making a pond to grow a collection of plants, I would make it four or five feet deep. Then would procure a few tubs, half barrels or boxes, and fill them with good rich soil, and place them in the water on benches. This will prevent the rank growing kinds from spreading over the more tender varieties. The tubs which contain the lotuses should be placed about one foot under water. Those containing White or Pink lilies should be from one to two feet under water. The Blue lily should not be more than six or eight inches deep at any time. They grow best near the surface where the water is warm.

These plants, like everything else, have their enemies. Worms and insects will eat the leaves, which sometimes spoils their appearance, and we find it necessary once in a while to spray them with tobacco water with a little London purple in it. You need not be afraid of getting the liquid too strong, as you cannot kill a lotus without disturbing the roots. Air slacked lime is very good to dust on the leaves, but it gives them an unsightly appearance. Sometimes water snails will become troublesome; if so, place a few of the common sunfish in the water and the snails will soon disappear.

I have the following varieties of the Lotus to offer :

*NELUMBINUM STRIATUM*.—This Lotus is from India. The color is white and beautifully striped with crimson. Wherever any variety of the Lotus grows it is called the Queen of Flowers, but this is the Queen of Lotuses. It is the goddess of the Ganges. It was dedicated to Kali. The oldest historians of India mention this flower. The Hindu bible, which is supposed to be the oldest book in existence, says, "Brahma in a lotus ear ascended to heaven." An honored old Hindu fable says that after all things were created and placed on the earth there arose a fierce dispute between the Lily and the Rose for which would be queen among flowers. After much discussion it was left to Flora, the goddess of flowers, to decide which would be queen; Flora, in order to quell all future disputes, handed down to earth the Lotns and made it queen of flowers.

Toru Dutt, the great Hindu poetess, says :

"And Flora gave the Lotus 'rose-red' dyed  
And 'lily-white' the queenliest flower that grows."

Tubers of this grand flower, \$1.50 each.

**NELUMBNIUM SPECIOSUM.**—This Lotus was cultivated in Egypt in most ancient times where the seeds were known as the "Sacred Bean." It was Cleopatra's favorite flower, and well it might be the favorite flower with anybody. The color is pink and the base of the petals are white, and most beautifully and delicately shaded off toward the end into bright pink. No one can form an idea of how handsomely the white and pink are blended together until they have seen one of these gorgeous blossoms. The first day they open like a gigantic tulip, and emit a delightful fragrance. In their last stage of expansion they measure from eight to twelve inches from tip to tip of petals. I offer good tubers at the remarkably low price of \$1.00 each.

**NELUMBNIUM ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM.**—A magnificent variety of the Lotus from Japan. The flowers are of a large size, clear sparkling white without a tinge of pink color. In the southern states it blooms wonderfully, but so far it has not been grown to any great extent in the north, therefore I am unable to say how it would do. Good roots, \$1.50 each.

**NELUMBNIUM ROSEUM.**—This grand Chinese Lotus has flowers of a deeper shade of pink than the Egyptian and more globular in form. It is so remarkably hardy that it will endure the winter in any part of the United States. If the mud in the tank or pond is soft the roots will go down twenty inches and form tubers. Then with one or two feet of water over them, there is little danger of frost reaching them. I have had them winter in my ponds where there was no water over them, which is proof that they are very hardy. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NELUMBNIUM KERMESINUM.**—The more I see of this variety the better I like it. In color the flowers are a shade of pink somewhat like the rose, called hermosa. It is one of the best of the Japanese varieties and should be in every collection. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NELUMBNIUM LUTEUM.**—Though a native of this country, it is not common. The seeds of this plant were used by the Indians for beads and were called "yonkerpins." The flowers are as large as the imported varieties and are a rich sulphur yellow color. Should be in every collection. Price, \$1.00 each.

The above six kinds all require the same kind of soil and treatment. They can be planted in the same tank or pond if desired. It is a beautiful sight to see several kinds all growing together.

**LOTUS SEEDS, (Mixed varieties.)**—Planting seeds is not a very satisfactory way of raising lotuses. Only to those who live in foreign countries or in some of the western states, remote from express offices, under such circumstances I would say plant seeds. They occasionally produce some blossoms the second season, but are in full bloom the third. Each seed must have a hole drilled in the shell with a file or strong knife, to allow the water to penetrate, otherwise they will not germinate. Press them about an inch into the mud where the water is less than a foot deep. They do not always come true to name, but will produce very nice flowers. Packages containing six seeds, 50c.

## The Demand for Water Lilies.



There is such a growing demand for water lilies that it is almost impossible to supply it. Those who have a swamp where water remains the year round, or an abandoned fish pond can find no more profitable investment than stocking it with water lilies. It will make the place very attractive, and you will soon find a ready sale for the blossoms. At the prices which I am offering plants this season it would not take many blossoms to pay for them. I am frequently asked how I can sell plants so low. My answer is this: "I make hardy aquatics my specialty. I have been in the business a great many years. I live in the country where land is cheap, therefore I can offer better plants and for less money than any other person in America."

The plants that I am offering are not delicate seedlings grown in two-inch pots, but are good strong plants grown in open ponds. Most of them bloomed last year, and having remained dormant during the winter, will be far superior to greenhouse grown plants.



## THE NYMPHAEA.



THE praises of our fragrant water Nymphaeas can never be too highly sung. Their lovely flowers, from four to seven inches across, produced in great numbers and "floating like foam upon the waves," is one of the most satisfactory flowers in America. They do best planted in water from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, and the mud rich. I have had them growing where the water was all the way from three inches to six feet deep. Do not tie a stone to it and toss it into the water, but push it carefully into the mud with the hands or feet, not too deep, but just enough so it will stay in place. If there are fish in the pond, place flat stones around the plant until it becomes established, after that they will take care of themselves. No fish pond is complete without some of these flowers. They supply the fish with shade and an abundance of food. They can be planted any time from the middle of May to the first of August. The following varieties of the Nymphaea I have to offer at the prices named:

NYMPHAEA MARLIACA CHROMATELLA.—I believe I have the largest and finest stock of this magnificent water lily there is in America. In color it is a clear golden yellow. No person can form an adequate idea of the beauty of a yellow water lily until they have seen a pond of these magnificent blossoms shining in the sunlight like polished gold. It is of the largest size, a profuse bloomer, a rampant grower and as hardy as an oak. It is the first to bloom in the spring and continues until frozen up in the fall. A pond of these in full bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. This plant should not be confounded with the almost worthless Nymphaea Flava that some dealers are offering to their customers. The plants which I offer are all produced by division of the roots, therefore are true to name. Those who desire seedlings should send to other dealers. These plants I can send out any time from the middle of April to the middle of August. They do best planted

where the water is from one to three feet deep. Good plants ready to bloom, 50 cents each; five for \$2.00.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**—In one of my ponds I have a number of plants of N. M. Chromatella that have grown to an immense size; they are three years old. They are too large for shallow water, but are just the thing for those who have a pond, lake or sluggish stream, where the water is anywhere from two to six feet deep. If desired these can be sent by freight, for they are so large that if they would remain out of the water a month they would grow anyhow. I will mark them down very low so that I can dispose of them at once. Plants three years old, \$1.50.

**NYMPHAEA SULPHUREA.**—Those who want a water lily to grow in a tub or half-barrel, can find no better than this one. The leaves are small, but the blossoms are large, and it does best in shallow water, therefore it is suitable for tubs. The flowers are of a bright yellow color, and stand erect from six to twelve inches above the surface of the water. Large plants by express or small ones by mail, 75c.

**NYMPHAEA ODORATA CAROLINENSIS.**—This grand hybrid cannot be too highly recommended. A fine, broad flower with broad petals. It is claimed to be a cross between N. O. Rosea and N. A. Candidissima. A robust plant; leaves about a foot across, intermediate between the two varieties. The flowers are fragrant and are produced abundantly throughout the entire season. On well grown plants the blossoms are very large, measuring seven inches in diameter. The color is a clear, rosy pink, deepening to the center of the flower. A splendid variety in every respect. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHAEA ODORATA ROSEA.**—This is the famous pink water lily about which so much has been written. It is the same as our native white water lily, except that it is of a deep pink color. It is one of the greatest of bloomers, and has a delightful fragrance. The first flowers open about the last of May and continue to bloom lavishly until late in September. It does best where the water is from one to two feet deep. No collection is complete without a few roots of this beautiful flower. Good blooming roots, 50 cents each, five for \$2.00.

**NYMPHAEA CARNEA.**—This plant produces medium sized flowers of a delicate flesh color. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHAEA MARY EXQUISITA.**—This grand hybrid cannot be too highly recommended. It is a cross between N. O. Superba and N. O. Rosea. The blossoms are large like the former, and produced in profusion like the latter. And the fragrance is a combination of the two, which places it at the head of the sweet-scented Nymphaeas. In color it is the most perfect flesh or light rose of any water lily that has come under my observation. Price of blooming roots, \$1.50 each.

**NYMPHAEA MARLIACA ROSEA.**—This beautiful variety is of French origin, and one of the choicest of hardy pink lilies. The large flowers with broad petals are freely produced from early spring until froze up in the fall. A single plant will produce blossoms every day during the entire season. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHAEA ALBA GLADSTONANA** (Irish Lochi Lily).—This I consider one of, if not the very best water lily that I ever introduced. When all the good which this mag-

nificent flower possesses is taken into consideration it is unquestionably the best white water lily offered for sale. It has the largest blossom, the broadest and thickest petals, and the clearest sparkling white color of any water lily that I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. Price, \$1.00 each.

**NYMPHAEA TUBEROSA RICHARDSONII.**—An improved variety of *N. Tuberosa*, introduced by me a few years ago. A strong, growing, robust variety, and producing the most perfect double flowers of all the *Nymphaeas*, pure white and of the largest size. If my customers could see a pond of these in full bloom, I am satisfied that each one would purchase a few plants. Price, 50c each, three for \$1.00.

**NYMPHAEA ALBA CANDIDISSIMA.**—This is the largest flowered variety of the water lily of England. It is perfectly hardy in this country. The plant grows to a large size, and from early spring until late in the fall it produces an immense number of pure white flowers of the largest size. It is one of the very best for cut bloom. It does well where the water is anywhere from one to three feet deep. Good plants ready to bloom, \$1.00.

**NYMPHAEA SUPERBA.**—A very superior variety of our native pond lily; flowers much larger and more fragrant than those usually found in lakes. Price, 25c each, eight for \$1.00.

**NYMPHAEA ODORATA.**—The white water lily usually found in small lakes. Price, 20 cents each, ten for \$1.00.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, November 2, 1893.

MR. RICHARDSON, Lordstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I want to tell you of the big success we have had with that beautiful yellow water lily we received from your establishment last spring. We live on a farm some distance from the city, and of course did not feel like investing much money in posies. But our little girl was so anxious to have a water lily that we sent you a dollar. The plant reached us on April 27th. When we saw the plant we said it would not bloom this year anyhow; but it did. The water was too cold to go in to plant it, so we filled a small box with very rich soil and planted it in that. We set the box in the pond, five or six inches under water, and laid two stones on the box to keep it in place. It soon commenced to grow, and by the last of June it was in bloom. The first blossoms were quite small, but still they were nice. The leaves began to grow up out of the water, and we saw it was too shallow. So about the middle of July I pulled the box to pieces and waded out to where the water was about two or three feet deep and planted it there. In three days the leaves had reached the surface of the water, and from that time to frost we had blossoms every day—and such beauties. I never cared much for yellow flowers, but this one is an exception. Now, if it comes up next spring we will think we have the finest plant in the State.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. H.

There will be no trouble about this plant not coming up, and the blossoms will be much larger and five times as many of them. I have a number of testimonials fully

as good as this one, but this gentleman describes the planting so perfectly that I considered that it should be published. The plant does well either North or South, and can be sent any time there is no ice on the pond.

During the past summer I have sent plants to every state in the Union, also to Canada and Mexico. Some of the largest parks and most noted places of the country have been supplied with plants from my ponds. Among these are the National Military Home and Michigan Agricultural College. Several of the large parks around Chicago have purchased plants of me. Those who will have the honor of visiting the magnificent landscape around the residence of G. W. Vanderbilt, Esq., will see some plants from my ponds. It has been stated by a person who is in a position to know, that I supply more public parks and noted places with water plants than any other aquatic florist in America.

HOW SENT.—The plants which I offer are too large to be sent by mail and will have to be sent by express at purchaser's expense. I will give them into the hands of the express company, securely packed in baskets. Those who will be contented with smaller plants can have them sent by mail, but good, strong tubers will have to be sent by express. In Warren we have the Adams; Wells, Fargo & Co., and the United States Express Companies. If you have any preference, please let me know which company you wish your plants sent by.



## SOIL FOR AQUATICS.



Water plants will grow in almost any kind of soil, but perhaps the best is well rotted stable manure and sods mixed together in equal parts. I have noticed with aquatics, like many other plants, the richer the soil the more blossoms. Do not go to a creek or pond and get mud out of it for your water plants, as some will tell you, but instead use good garden soil and decayed manure, mixed together in equal parts. Water plants will stand fresh manure, but they do much better if it is decayed. Some writers claim that the soil for aquatics must be prepared very carefully, or else the plants will not do well. I do not send out such delicate plants as all that comes to, that have to be nursed along to induce them to bloom.

The soil for *Nelumbiumis* should be ten or twelve inches deep, but for *Nymphaea* six or seven inches answers very well.

## Plants by Mail.



It has been my custom to send plants by express, as much larger ones can be sent in that way than by mail, but to accommodate those who live at a distance and do not wish to pay express charges, I have decided to offer some of the best varieties by mail. In this way I cannot send as heavy plants as by express, but I will guarantee as good plants as any other dealer sends by mail.

My customers need not be afraid of the plants not reaching them in good condition, for I have sent plants by mail to England, and they bloomed within six weeks after planting.

When ordering from this page, say that you want them sent BY MAIL. When they arrive, it would be a good idea to plant them in small boxes of good soil, and place them only two or three inches under water until they get well established. Then plant them where they are to remain.

*Nymphaea Marlica Chromatella*, 40 cents each; three for \$1.00.

*Nymphaea Sulphurea*, 50 cents each.

*Nymphaea Odorata Rosea*, 40 cents each; three for \$1.00.

*Nymphaea Carnea*, 50 cents each.

*Nymphaea Alba Candidissima*, 75 cents each.

*Nelumbium Speciosum*, 75 cents each.

*Nelumbium Roseum*, 75 cents each.

*Nelumbium Kermesinum*, 75 cents each.

OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT LINCOLN PARK,  
J. A. PITTINGREW, Superintendent,  
Telephone 3487.

CEO. RICHARDSON, Esq'r, Lordstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly furnish me with a list of what you have to offer for this season? If not printed yet, send me a written list of novelties not shown on last year's list. We are about to purchase, and I am so well pleased with the treatment we received from you last year that in anything you can furnish you shall have a preference.

CHICAGO, January 31st, 1890.

Very truly,

J. A. PITTINGREW,  
Superintendent.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Lordstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—The five baskets of lotus and lily plants came to hand in good condition. They are the finest we have received this year, and we have purchased quite extensively.

Very truly yours,

J. A. PITTINGREW,  
Superintendent.

CHICAGO, June 5th, 1890.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Lordstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of a late date, I have to say that the water lilies procured from you last season, and grown in the noted lily ponds on Monte Sano, in connection with the Monte Sano Hotel, have given the greatest satisfaction. Especially so the Sacred Lotus, which were simply grand. And in addition, your very liberal way of doing business insures our dealing with you for anything that we may need in your line in the future.

Very truly yours,

JAS. R. SCHRIMSHAW,  
Landscape Architect.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., January 10th, 1891.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Lordstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I thought it impossible to buy lilies this year, but find it necessary to my happiness that I add a few to my last year's collection, purchased in the last year or two from your ponds. I only wish that you could see the wonderful success of our lilies. Only two years ago I purchased five from you and my pond is simply perfect. They are the only lilies in this city and from all quarters they draw the people. A gentleman visited the Aquatic Gardens of New York, and came back to say that "Our Lilies" from Lordstown far exceeded those of the eastern cities in size of bloom, strength of stem, size of leaf and gorgeous coloring.

Mrs. C. C. FULTON.

PORTSMOUTH, O., June 4th, 1896.

MR. RICHARDSON.

Dear Sir:—The lilies I got from you have done very well, especially so the hardy pink water lily. Two years ago I bought a Cape Cod pink lily from an eastern man, but the one I got from you, although a year the younger has had double the number of flowers and they average a little larger in size. It looks to me like a different kind.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 27th, 1891.

Yours truly,

S.



## REMARKS.

The plants which I offer are grown by division of the roots, therefore are true to name. I send out nothing but first-class plants. I have a number of testimonials of lilies blooming within a week from planting time. The *Nymphaeas* are in bud when sent out, and if they have half a chance will be in bloom within a month. I have a large stock of extra large plants to select from. I strongly advise beginners to try some of the *Nymphaeas* first, for they are certain to grow. Then try *Lotuses* afterward.

*Lotuses* should not be planted until the weather has become settled and warm, and not earlier than the 20th of May. But the *Nymphaeas* can be planted any time from the middle of April to the middle of August.

Orders can be sent in at any time and I will place them on my books in the order in which they are received, and when the proper time comes, I will notify the purchaser several days before shipment.

No attention paid to orders from unknown persons unless accompanied by the cash. Many of the orders which I receive are from public places, these are not classed as unknown.

I grow all the plants that I offer for sale, and every order is packed on the bank of the ponds just as they are taken out of the water. This is a very important thing in water-lily culture.

*Lotuses* should be unpacked very carefully so as not to break the sprout.

 Please write your address very plainly. Give both Post Office and Express Office.

 All Post Office Orders should be made payable at WARREN, OHIO. All communications should be addressed to

**GEO. RICHARDSON,**

**LORDSTOWN,**

Trumbull County.

**OHIO.**

# COLLECTIONS.

In my Catalogue for 1893 I offered two collections, one of lotuses and one of lilies. They gave such universal satisfaction that before the season was over I had to refuse orders for them. But at present I have a good stock on hand and will offer them again. These will be all good strong plants, true to name, but not labeled. They will be packed in baskets and sent by Express.

## Collection No. 1.

One each of the six *Nelumbiums*, white, striped, yellow, pink, light pink, and deep pink.

The regular price of the above is \$7.00, but I will send them for \$4.00.

## Collection No. 2.

3 N. Odorata Rosea,.....	pink.
3 N. Marliaca Chromatella,.....	yellow.
3 N. Tuberosa Richardsonii,.....	white.
3 N. Odorata, Superba,.....	white.

Price \$3.00

### Collection No. 3.

1 N. Alba Candidissima, (large size,)	white.
2 N. Marliacea Chromatella,	yellow.
2 N. Odorata Rosea,	pink.

Price, \$2.00

## Collection No. 4.

1 *N. A. Candidissima*, white. 2 *N. O. Rosea*, pink.  
 2 *N. M. Chromatella*, yellow. 1 *N. T. Richardsonii*, white.

Price, \$2.00.

## Grand \$5.00 Collection No. 5.

2 N. A. Gladstonana, .....	white.	2 N. A. Candidissima, .....	white.
2 N. M. Exquisita, .....	flesh.	2 N. T. Richardsonii, .....	white.
2 N. O. Rosea, .....	pink.	2 N. M. Chromatella, .....	yellow.

Twelve good blooming plants all for \$5.00.